

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXV. No. 4895. 號五十月三年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1879.

日三十月二年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALLEN, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTH, Ladgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROBY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BANK & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEL & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HEDON & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 1,800,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.
E. H. BELMONT, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
H. HOFFMAN, Esq.
A. MCLIVER, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, E. WEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
At 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at their Offices.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.
Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office. Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

For Sale.

RECENTLY ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE.

RODGERS'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY.

WATERLOO'S and DE LA RUE'S STATIONERY.
DESSERT and DINNER SERVICES.
TABLE GLASSWARE.
GENTS' TOOL CHESTS.
CABIN SUSPENSION and BULB-HEAD SWINGING LAMPS for OIL.
CABIN SWINGING CANDLE-STICKS.
SIGNAL and MASTHEAD LAMPS, (Latest Admiralty Regulation).
TUBE EXPANDERS, Assorted Sizes.
ENGINEER'S HAMMERS.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
COPPER WIRE GAUZE.
SPIRIT LEVELS.
INDIA RUBBER SHEETS, Assorted Sizes.
INSERTION RUBBER, Assorted Sizes.
INDIA RUBBER DOOR MATS.
INDIA RUBBER SUCTION and DELIVERY ROSE.
CANVAS DELIVERY ROSE.
LEATHER BELTING.

A Large and Choice Assortment of American and English

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

NEW and POPULAR BOOKS,
INSTRUCTIVE and AMUSING.
EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

PRESENTATION BOOKS.

NOVELS, &c.

MUSIC & SONGS,

by First-class Composers.

OPERAS, MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS, &c.

A Fine Selection of SHERRIES.

Very Fine "O. K."

BOURBON WHISKY.

CHATEAU DE FRANDS.

(A fine full flavoured Breakfast CLARET.)

BRANDIES, GIN, LIQUORS, &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, February 21, 1879.

FOR SALE.

EUGENE RIMMEL'S TROPICAL FLOWER WATER.

Superior to All Stimulating Preparations.

VOGEL & Co.,

Sole Agents for China.

Hongkong, February 19, 1879. my19

Auctions.

LAND AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction,

SATURDAY,

the 22nd March, at Noon,—

INLAND LOT, No. 173, measuring about 57½ Feet by 47 Feet, and having frontages on Wellington, Graham, and Gutzlaff Streets.

There is Room to erect Four Chinese Houses.

The Crown Rent is \$44.51.

The central position of this Lot makes it a most desirable investment.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the Purchase Money on the fall of the hammer, the remainder on completion of the Transfer. Expenses of Transfer to be borne by the Purchaser.

Hongkong, March 11, 1879. my22

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY.

Situated at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES of GROUND close to the water, viz.—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 751 and 752, and the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VATT, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 1, 1879.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ARE AGENTS FOR

CURCIER and ADETS' CLARETS.
CHUBB'S SAFES.
WHITBREAD'S STOUT.
VAN HOBOKEN'S GIN.
FOSTER'S Bottled ALE and STOUT.
SILVER LIGHT LAMPS.
FRENCH JAMS, Confiturario de St. James.
STARKEY'S GOLD LACE and OFFICERS' DECORATIONS.
BAXTER'S CANVAS.
KOHNSTAMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

W. T. ALLEN & Co.'s ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.
GIBBY & SONS' WINE.
BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE.
LETT'S DIARIES.
ISIGNY-BUTTER.
TEACHER'S WHISKY.
CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.
THE NEW LIFE JACKET.
LONDON & CHINA EXPRESS, OVERLAND MAIL, and THE HOME NEWS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Beg to call Special Attention to the following Departments:—

COAST ORDER DEPARTMENT.

ORDERS from the COAST or OUT-PORTS are Promptly and Carefully Executed. Goods not in Stock will be procured, if possible, in the Colony.

SPECIAL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

BOOKS, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, ORNAMENTAL HOUSE or GARDEN FITTINGS, FURNITURE, PIANOS, MEDICINES, BILLIARD TABLES, ARMS, &c., &c., ordered from ENGLAND, at a Commission (all trade discounts being allowed) on the laid down cost, of 5 per cent. on amounts over, and 10 per cent. on amounts under \$100.

FORWARDING AGENCY.

PACKAGES of CURIOS, TEA, PRESERVES, &c., &c., forwarded to any Address in the UNITED KINGDOM by each P. & O. Mail, Charges in full collected either here or from the Consignees as desired. Particulars required with each Package are, Contents for declaration at Customs and value for insurance.

Hongkong, February 27, 1879.

EIGHT PER CENT. SILVER LOAN

THE CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT,

Authorized by Imperial Decree dated the 14th Day of the Ninth Moon of the Fourth Year of Kwong-Sü (9th October, 1878.)

Haiquan Taels 1,750,000—Shanghai Taels 1,949,500 Stock.

In Bonds of Shanghai Taels 500 each, bearing Interest from 11th April, 1879.

The First Instalment of Interest being payable on 5th October, 1879, in HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

The Bonds are redeemable at PAR WITHIN SIX YEARS (1884) by HALF-YEARLY (ACCORDING TO THE CHINESE CALENDAR) DRAWINGS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN HONGKONG.

PRICE OF ISSUE—PAR.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION hereby invites SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR SHANGHAI TAELS 1,757,000 of 8 PER CENT. Bonds at the issue PRICE OF PAR, payable as follows:—

SHANGHAI TAELS 10 per cent. on application.

90 " 15 days after allotment.

The Bonds will bear interest at the rate of Shanghai Taels eight per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly according to the Chinese Calendar, as per annexed Schedule, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong (at current rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai) and Shanghai.

The first payment of interest on the full amount of each Bond will be payable on 5th October, 1879, at the above-mentioned places.

The Bonds will be redeemed at par within six years (1884) by 11 half-yearly Drawings, commencing 5th October, 1879, of Shanghai Taels 162,500 each, the balance of the Loan, Shanghai Taels 162,000, being paid off on 9th August, 1884.

The Drawings will take place in Hongkong in February and August in each year, and the Bonds so drawn will be paid off at par on the respective dates specified in annexed Schedule at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong (at current rate of Exchange for Demand Bills on Shanghai) and Shanghai, after which dates interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease.

The Loan has been authorized by an Imperial Decree, dated 9th of October, 1878.

The Loan, principal and interest, is specially secured by the hypothecation of the Imperial Maritime Customs' Revenue of the ports of Shanghai, Foochow, Canton, Ningpo and Hankow—the five Ports which have the largest Customs' Revenue of the Empire—to the extent necessary for the due payment of interest and repayment of principal of the said Loan.

The special hypothecation of Customs' Revenue to meet the charge of the present Loan is constituted by the deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of Customs' Bonds, signed by the Viceroy and Governor of the respective Provinces in which the Ports referred to are situated, which Bonds will be held by the Bank in trust for the holders of this Loan. These Customs' Bonds will be received, in case of need, in payment of Chinese Customs' Duties.

Certified Translations of the Official Documents authorizing the Loan, may be inspected at the Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Default in payment of any instalment at the due date will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full; and if only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the payment of the final instalment.

Bonds to Bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts.

Principal. Interest. Total.

1st Instalment due 5th October, 1879.....162,500.00...89,325.81...251,825.81

2nd " 30th March, 1880.....162,500.00...90,021.79...252,521.79

3rd " 28th September, 1880.....162,500.00...90,717.69...253,217.69

4th " 19th March, 1881.....162,500.00...91,413.59...253,913.59

5th " 12th September, 1881.....162,500.00...92,109.49...254,609.49

6th " 8th March, 1882.....162,500.00...92,805.39...255,305.39

7th " 1st September, 1882.....162,500.00...93,501.29...256,001.29

8th " 25th February, 1883.....162,500.00...94,197.19...256,697.19

9th " 21st August, 1883.....162,500.00...94,893.09...257,393.09

10th " 14th February, 1884.....162,500.00...95,588.99...258,088.99

11th " 9th August, 1884.....162,500.00...96,284.89...258,784.89

Shanghai Taels.....1,757,000.00 415,857.86 2,172,857.86

Applications (Forms of which can be obtained at the offices of the Bank) accompanied by a deposit of Shanghai Taels Ten per cent., will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation until the eleventh day of April, 1879, on which date the allotment will be made.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, AGENTS

ISSUE THE LOAN,

(Signed)

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1879.

Intimations.

HONGKONG ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERLY ROOM, 12th March, 1879.

MEMBERS are informed that GUN DRILL PARADES will take place at the NORTH BARRACKS every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 5.30 P.M.

"A" BATTERY on MONDAY.

"B" BATTERY on THURSDAY.

The Order is optional for Members of both Batteries.

Those who have not commenced GUN DRILL and RECRUITS are required to attend both days.

There will be no Parade on Tuesdays until further orders.

A. COXON,

Captain-Commandant H. K. A. V.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 39, Queen's Road, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 24th day of March next, for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held to-day. Dated this 10th day of March, 1879.

By Order,

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

General Agent.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 24th March, 1879, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1878.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th March to the 24th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

General Agent.

Hongkong, February 19, 1879. ma24

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO and TIENSIN.)

The Steamship "GLENIFFER,"

Capt. GRAHAM, will leave for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 16th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 14, 1879. mr16

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship "DIAMANTE,"

Capt. THERRAUP, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 17th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, March 14, 1879. ma17

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.

The Steamship "KWANGTUNG,"

Capt. PUNCHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 18th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 14, 1879. ma18

FOR AMOY, TAMSUI & TAIWANTOO.

The Steamship "ALBANY,"

Capt. F. ASHTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 18th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 14, 1879. ma18

FOR SINGAPORE, PORT DARWIN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers for New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "MENMUR,"

Captain DARRK, R.N.R., will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 19th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, March 7, 1879. ma18

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA.

The Steamship "VENICE,"

Captain P. L. RHODES, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 18th Instant, at 3 o'clock Afternoon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, March 11, 1879. ma18

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA.

The Steamship "HINDOSTAN,"

Captain T. S. GARDNER, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 18th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, March 11, 1879. ma18

To Let.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.
East—GROUND FLOOR, consisting of OFFICES, CONTRADORS' QUARTERS, and GARDENS.
West—A RESIDENCE, with Business Accommodation, complete.
Gas and Water laid on.
Each of these Premises can be Let in whole or in apartments.
Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, March 11, 1879. apl

To Let.

GREEN MOUNT,
Possession on or before 15th May.
Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

To Let.

PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable for OFFICES and DWELLING, also for a STORE, Queen's Road Central. Possession 1st March next.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

To Let.

OFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR, No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Apply to
J. NOBLE,
No. 8, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, March 13, 1879. apl3

To Let.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East—
FIRST FLOORS of Nos. 2 and 4, Praya East.
As also,
A FRONT and BACK ROOM in the DWELLING to the eastward of the Pier, with part of its spacious Verandah. Immediate Possession.

To Let.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.
Also,
A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close to the Wanchai Pier. Timber received on Storage or the Yard Rented.
For further particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1879.

To Be Let.

On Shamsen—Canton.

THE SPACIOUS PREMISES lately occupied by Messrs OLYPHANT & Co., comprising: DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS, TEA and SIX ROOMS attached.
For Particulars, apply to
EDWARD DAVIS,
Canton.
Canton, March 12, 1879. sp12

To Be Let.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10, Praya Central.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

To Let.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and GODOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60, Praya Central.
Apply to
WO HANG,
Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West.
Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. F. GROBIEN in our Firm CHAS. TO-day.
SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, March 1, 1879. apl

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.
Mr. CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is admitted a Partner from this Date.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1879. sp1

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tai Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.
OHON AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

**IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.
KONG CHIM,
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail,
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.**

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 17th day of March, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 16th March. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 6 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN Passage Tickets.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, February 26, 1879. mal7

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STREAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEH, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
Also,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. **DEMNAR**, Commandant HERNANDEZ, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Species will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Species and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 21st March, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board) they must be left at the Agency's Office.
Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, March 11, 1879. ma22

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
A 58-inch SINGER & Co.'s "SPECIAL CHALLENGER" BICYCLE, quite new. PATENT BEARINGS.
DOUBLE SADDLE, & EXTRAS.
Will be sold under Invoice price; owner leaving Colony.
Apply to SAYLE & Co.,
Where Machine can be seen.
Hongkong, March 3, 1879.

NOW READY.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT, Parts I, and II, A to M, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 404. By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tubingen.
Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.
To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
J. BRADLEE SMITH,
General Agent,
Hongkong, December 9, 1876.

Insurances.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGTRIE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000 " Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 " Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, have this Day taken over charge of the Hongkong Agency, and are prepared to grant INSURANCE on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

THE SCOTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the usual Rates, subject to an immediate Discount of 20 per cent.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in China.
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, August 13, 1878.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER and Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1808.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, July 6, 1878.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.
MELOHRS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Intimations.

GEORGE PHILIP DANK (DECEASED.)

CLAIMS against the above Estate should be sent in to the Undersigned before the 15th of March.
H. F. HANOE,
Acting Consul.
Canton, Feb. 25, 1879.

HUTCHINGS beg to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply BEEF, MUTTON, &c., from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.

SHOP—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral.
Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

Volume Seventh of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 3.—Vol. VII.

"CHINA REVIEW" CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites. Geographical Notes on the Province of Kiangsi. Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.

Coins of the "Ta-Tsing" Dynasty. The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung. The Ballads of the Shi-king. Translations of Chinese School-books. Tonic and Vocal Modification in the Foonchow Dialect.

Legislation and Law in Ancient China. A Plea for "Fau-kwal." Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:— Taxes on Industries in Canton. A Bit of Folk-lore about Candles, Lamps and Fire. Legends on Chinese Porcelain. Lane Birds. To make a Tui (Antithesis). "Respect This." The Army of Kwangtung. Gutia Percha in China. Chinese Dialects. "Confucius Losing a Horse in the Desert."

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, January 21, 1879.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
No. 98.

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.—WOOSUNG RIVER.

WOOSUNG INNER BAR SIGNALS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 31st March, 1879, Geometrical Signals will be substituted for the flags now in use at the Woosung Inner Bar Station, showing the depth of water on the Bar during the day.

An explanatory diagram, showing the signals which indicate the depth of water from 10 feet to 24 feet and which will show the same in approaching the signal station both from Shanghai and from seaward, is added herewith.

To indicate a rising tide a ball will be hoisted at the mast-head.
In case of there being greater or less depths of water than here given, the number of feet will be signalled by the "Universal Code of Signals" at the mast-head, and the half feet by a red and white flag at the yard-arm.

By order of the Inspector-General of Customs,
GERALD E. WELLESLEY,
Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Engineer's Office, Shanghai, 31st Jan., 1879.

Depth of water in feet on Bar.	South Yard-arm.	North Yard-arm.	Depth of water in feet on Bar.	South Yard-arm.	North Yard-arm.
10	▲	◆	17	●	●
10½	▲	◆	18	●	●
11	▲	◆	18½	●	●
11½	▲	◆	19	●	●
12	▲	◆	19½	●	●
12½	▲	◆	20	●	●
13	▲	◆	20½	●	●
13½	▲	◆	21	●	●
14	▲	◆	21½	●	●
14½	▲	◆	22	●	●
15	▲	◆	22½	●	●
15½	▲	◆	23	●	●
16	▲	◆	23½	●	●
16½	▲	◆	24	●	●
17	▲	◆	24½	●	●

SAILOR'S HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, Books, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.
At the "China Mail" Office.

Intimations.

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA;
BY
N. B. DENNIS, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from numerous notices which have appeared in the London, Continental and Eastern Press.

Dr. Dennis has done good service in bringing together and presenting in readable form the hitherto scattered contributions to Chinese Folklore—*Times*.

A very important addition to Folklore literature—*Athenaeum*.
The book is entertaining and adds a good deal to the facts of comparative mythology—*Fall Mall Budget*.

A worthy pendant to Archbishop Gray's valuable volumes—*Graphic*.
A very amusing and very instructive book—*Spectator*.

Adds useful testimony to curious information—*Ill. London News*.
Full of curious interest to the general reader and of valuable material for the ethnological philosopher—*British Quarterly Review*.

We are indebted to Dr. Dennis for a welcome addition to all existing stores of popular superstitions—*John Bull*.
A work which merits attention as being to a large extent *qui generis—Globe*.

An interesting and important work. Printed on fine paper it will be a book for the boudoir as well as for the savant—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

Mr. Dennis's book shows us that man is the same at bottom whether his skin be yellow or white—*London Quarterly Review*.
We can promise the special student a rich fund of matter on a very interesting subject—*Printing Times*.

Contains some very curious illustrations of Chinese superstitions—*London and China Express*.
Deserving of careful reading. Throws much light on the study of comparative mythology—(Shanghai)—*Celestial Empire*.

Dr. Dennis has contributed not a little to exhibit the inner life and mode of thought of the Chinese people—*North China Herald*.
Amusing and instructive enough to command a ready sale—*Hongkong Daily Press*.

The book is one for the general reader; thoroughly readable and entertaining from beginning to end—*China Mail*.
A book of reference to the student and a light and pleasant volume—*Shanghai Courier*.

Abounding with entertaining and interesting matter—*Japan Mail*.
Pleasantly written and instructive—*Straits Times*.

We trust the author will continue his interesting researches. He has produced very interesting and valuable volume even if he has not established his theory—*New York Action*.

Representative of the interest and importance of the study of folk-lore—*London Tatler*.
We may thank Mr. Dennis for treating the subject with broad ideas and from a high plane—*New York Evening Post*.

Dr. Dennis appears to have done his work with great thoroughness—*Australasian*.
Nous savons gré à l'auteur de la peine qu'il s'est donnée à recueillir des matériaux importants—*La République française (Paris)*.

Il volume del signor Dennis è di quelli che non si leggono, ma si divorano—*Revista di Roma*.
Indispensable to the student of the very instructive subject of Folklore—*Dublin University Magazine*.

For Sale by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, Jan. 11, 1879. (1w11sp79)

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 percent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the *Chinese Mail* in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.
Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily *China Mail*, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 60 cents per Copy (postage paid 12.50). \$12 per annum (postage paid 12.50).
Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily *China Mail*.

Intimations.

A NEW STOCK OF NEXT JOBBING TYPES HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND.
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES.
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns.

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

For Sale.
AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING

SHIPS,
LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS,

CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS, EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY, CHARTER PARTIES,

SHIPPING ORDERS, BILLS OF LADING, PASSENGER LISTS,

BILLS OF SALE, LOG BOOKS, WILLS,
&c., &c., &c.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—
Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Cheong Native Post Office, Laun Hing Street; Chan Heng Low Hotel, Laun Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tsai Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wan Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street; New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Bonam; Kwai Heng Shop, Sin Cheong, Bonam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.
Amoy.—Chin Cheong Hong, Mook Kah Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yu Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr. Chuen Sing Hot, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chao, Maritime Customs.
Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.
Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.
Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office. Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.
San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and *China Mail*, to circulate the *Chinese Mail* in the interior of China.
Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, and BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts. Hour, ... 20 cts.
Three hours, ... 50 cts. Six hours, ... 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), ... One Dollar.

Licensed Beavers (each).
Hour, ... 10 cents.
Half day, ... 35 cents.
Day, ... 60 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.
BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS,
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS
AND BOOKS.
40, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, February 20, 1879. ma20

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING Shareholders are re-
quested to send in an ACCOUNT of
BUSINESS CONTRIBUTED during the half
year ended 31st December 1878, on or
before March 31st, on which date the
Accounts will be closed.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, February 25, 1879. ap1

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS
STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at
Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS
GODOWNS, under European supervision;
and VESSELS Discharged alongside the
WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick
despatch.
MYER & Co.,
Proprietors.
Hongkong, November 29, 1878. my29

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI
during the Summer Months, leaving
Hongkong on the 1st of April next.
Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM THE 1ST OF OCTOBER,
DR. EASTLAKE will receive his
PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS,
No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the
MEDICAL HALL.
Hongkong, September 28, 1878.

Notice to Consignees.

BRITISH BARQUE GOLDEN FLEECE,
FROM CAPE TOWN.

THE above-named Vessel having brought
forward the whole of the ungold
portion of the Cargo of the British Barque
Robert Henderson, from London to Hong-
kong—All Consignees of the Robert
Henderson's cargo are hereby informed that
a General Average Bond which re-
quires their Signature is now lying at our
Office.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 12, 1879. ma19

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Gleniffer having arrived from
the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby informed that their Goods—
with the exception of Opium—are being
landed at their risk into the Godowns
of the Undersigned, whence and/or from
the Wharves or Boats delivery may be
obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before Noon,
To-day.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the
21st instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, March 14, 1879. ma21

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Hindostan, Captain T.
S. GARDNER, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her
are hereby requested to send in their Bills
of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and to take immediate delivery
of their Goods.
Cargo impeding her discharge will be at
once landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 10, 1879. ma17

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. AMAZONE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNÉES of Cargo per S. S.
Amazone, from London, in connec-
tion with the above Steamer, are hereby
informed that their Goods—are being
landed and stored at their risk at the Com-
pany's Godowns, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before To-day, the 7th instant,
at 8 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.
Goods remaining undelivered after Fri-
day, the 14th instant, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, March 7, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A. 1 German Schooner
"FORMOSA,"
BURGWARD, Master.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL & Co.
Hongkong, March 15, 1879.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"VOLGA,"
Commandant ROLLAND, will be
despatched for YOKOHAMA
shortly after the arrival of the next French
Mail.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, March 15, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"ANADYR,"
Commandant BRUNET, will be
despatched for SHANGHAI
shortly after her arrival from Europe.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, March 15, 1879.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-
signature, and take immediate delivery.
This Cargo has been landed and stored at
their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Ex "Amazone."

H. J. A. H. (in cross) No. 107, Aldridge
Salmon & Co., 1 case Hosiery, from
London.

Ex "Amazone."

M. F. (in diamond) J. W. P. (underneath)
No. 4045, Order, 1 case Cotton, from
London.

J. H. H. No. 14, Order, 1 case Hosiery,
from London.

B. S. M. H. (in cross) No. 187067, Order,
2 bales Woollens, from London.
Hongkong, March 15, 1879.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON.

ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"BOKHARA," Captain I. ORMAN, will leave
this on SATURDAY, the 29th March, at
Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. MÖLVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 15, 1879. ma29

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public
Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 19th March, 1879, at 2 p.m., at his
Sales Rooms, Queen's Road—
An Invoice of
OLEOGRAPHES and CHROMO-
LITHOGRAPHS.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, March 15, 1879. mr19

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

BEETHOVEN, German barque, Capt. R.
Haje, Melchers & Co.
WANDERING MINSTREL, British barque,
Capt. Sievwright, Captain.
LARGO, British barque, Capt. T. Brown,
Edvard Schellhass & Co.

NEHEMIAH GIBSON, American barque,
Capt. D. Bradford, Meyer & Co.
CRAIGIE LEA, British barque, Capt. A.
I. Winter, Butterfield & Swire.
JOHANN FRIEDRICH, German brig, Capt.
A. H. Kroncke, Wieler & Co.
GOLDEN FLEECE, British barque, Capt.
James Wiltshire, Gilman & Co.
MARY WHITBRIDGE, American ship, Capt.
Bery F. Cutler, Russell & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 14, Cheong Hock Kian, British
steamer, 956, Fred. Webb, Penang March 14,
2, and Singapore 5, General.—BY HIN
CHAM.

March 15, H. M. S. Iron Duke, 8084, Henry
Cleveland, China Bay March 14.

March 15, Ulysses, British steamer, 1660,
J. A. Guard, Shanghai March 9, and Amoy
18, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

March 15, Peronia, German steamer,
1115, H. Schultze, Saigon March 10, 4 p.m.,
Rice.—STREASSEN & Co.

March 15, Mary Whitbridge, American
ship, 862, B. F. Cutler, Shanghai March 9,
General.—RUSSELL & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 15, Alden Bates, for Portland (Oregon),
15, Gaiting, for Europe, &c.
15, Buthoon, for Bangkok.
15, Penrich, for Saigon.
15, Friedrich, for Whampoa.

CLEARED.

Christina A. P., for Callao.
Morning Star, for Bangkok.
Jas. Shepherd, for Cebu.
Wandering Minstrel, for Takao.
Lola, for Whampoa.
Sargodon, for Shanghai.
Mack, for Hothow.
Papa, for Hamburg.
Gleniffer, for Shanghai.
Ulysses, for London, &c.

PASSENGERS.

Per Cheong Hock Kian, from Penang and
Singapore, 447 Chinese.
Per Ulysses, from Shanghai and Amoy,
1 European, and 850 Chinese.
Per Peronia, for Saigon, 10 Chinese.

Per Geelong, from Shanghai; for South-
ampton Mr. H. H. Joseph; for Galle, Mr.
Nicholson; for Bombay, Mr. R. O. Mody.
From Yokohama: for Singapore, Inspector
Bateman, Mr. John Blundell, and 2 natives.
From Hongkong: for Southampton, Rev.
Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, 2 children, 3
infants, and native female servant, Messrs
R. Leslie and R. Bennett.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Cheong Hock Kian
reports: Experienced strong monsoon and
heavy sea first part; anchored under Cape
8 1/2 miles 42 hours, from thence to Padaran
strong N.E. winds, latter part variable
winds and hazy weather.

The British iron-clad Iron Duke reports:
Experienced a light N.E. monsoon on the
passage up, and foggy weather, and a fresh
monsoon on the passage down accompanied
by a heavy sea.

The German steamer Peronia reports:
Moderate weather up to the 14th, then
very strong N.E. winds and high sea.
The American ship Mary Whitbridge re-
ports: S.W. gales for two days and fine
weather since.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For STRAITS, CEYLON, SUZ, AND
LONDON.—
Per Ulysses, at 10.30 a.m., on Monday,
the 17th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per Sargodon, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 17th inst.

For MANILA.—
Per Diamante, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 17th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCOW.—
Per Kwangtung, at 5 p.m., on Monday,
the 17th inst.

For AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAIWAN.—
Per Albo, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday,
the 18th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, AND
CALCUTTA.—
Per Venice and Hindostan, at 2.30 p.m.,
on Tuesday, the 18th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per Pernambuco, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday,
the 18th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—
The United States Mail Packet Belgic will
be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th
March, with Mails for Japan, San
Francisco, and the United States,
which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters
(except for Non-Union Countries) may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage
until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies
(except the Bahamas and Hayti),
Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay
can no longer be sent by this route.
Hongkong, February 26, 1878. mr17

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.—
The Australian Contract Packet Menmuir
will be despatched from Hongkong, on
TUESDAY, the 18th inst., with Mails
for Singapore, Port Darwin, Thursday
Island, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay,
Bowen, Koppell Bay, Brisbane, Sydney,
Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, and
Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after
11.15 a.m.

The Mails will be closed at 11.30. Supple-
mentary mail on board with 18 cents
late fee till time of departure.

Correspondence for Southern and Western
Australia can be sent by this route if
desired, but as a general rule it is
better to send it via Galle.

Hongkong, March 7, 1879. mr18

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet Djennah will
be despatched on SATURDAY, the
22nd instant, with Mails to and
through the United Kingdom and
Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits
Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon,
India (via Madras), Australia, New
Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Sey-
chelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva,
and Alexandria. This is the best
opportunity for forwarding Corre-
spondence to E. Africa, the Cape,
St. Helena, and Ascension.

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing
Mails, &c., by both the British and
French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—
5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—
7 a.m.—Post Office opens.
10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.
Posting of all printed matter and
patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted
on board the packet with Late Fee of
18 cents until time of departure.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Gleniffer leaves for Shang-
hai, &c.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd.
R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain.
Morning Service 11, Evening 4. Holy
Communion on the first Sunday in the
month. Thursday, at 5 p.m., Evening
Prayer and Sermon.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion
on the second and fourth Sunday in the
month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at
11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service
in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with
communion on first Sunday of every month.
—Rev. Dr. Eitel.

ST. PETER'S SHAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Henderson. Service at 5 p.m., every
Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free.
Morning Prayer and Communion on the
first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer:—Liturgy, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor F. Klitzke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—
In the morning, Mass at 8 o'clock.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

4 p.m.—Diamante leaves for Manila.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, March 18:—

Daylight.—Kwangtung leaves for Coast
Ports.

Noon.—Albo leaves for Amoy, &c.

Noon.—Memmuir leaves for Singapore, &c.

3 p.m.—Venice and Hindostan leave for
Singapore, &c.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

WEDNESDAY, March 19:—

2 p.m.—Sale of Oleographs, &c., at Mr.
Armstrong's Sales Rooms.

FRIDAY, March 21:—
Goods per Gleniffer undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, March 22:—
Noon.—Sale of Land.

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Port of
Call and Europe.

MONDAY, March 24:—
3 & 3.30 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders
of The Chinese Insurance Co., Limited,
at No. 39, Queen's Road.

SATURDAY, March 29:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Port of
Call and Europe.

WILL BE READY IN A FEW
DAYS.

CHINA REVIEW.

No. 4 OF VOL. VII.

Hongkong, March 15, 1879.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

It is said that if you wash some samples
of "China-clay manufactures" you re-
duce the weight of the sample by 40 or
50 per cent., and that the proverbial
task of reading the 119th Psalm through
the texture can then be undertaken with-
out difficulty to the reader or pain to
the listener. If manufactured "clay" once
becomes a recognised fabric in the China
or any consuming market, there need be
no question raised as to the morality of
supplying it. But if, as we understand,
this iniquitous bartering of the reputa-
tion of English commercial honesty is
based upon a lie, it becomes doubly
offensive. It is both wicked and im-
politic. Punch has devoted one or two
of his witty shafts recently to this form
of iniquity; and, strange to say, a special
pleader, known as The Textile Manu-
facturer, which "seems to be an organ
of the industry whose name it bears,"
has come to the conclusion that Punch
"has made a stupendous ass of himself"
by so doing. We reproduce the extract,
although strongly wishing that it had
never been penned;—and would only
say that, if (as is alleged) the purchaser
knows what he is buying, why has the
thing sold not been re-christened or re-
labelled "sized goods." The Textile
Manufacturer says:—

"We do not consider it our province to
instruct London office-boys in the rudiments
of manufacturing; but as this specimen of
the species may possibly be some day
promoted to the exalted post of Mr. Punch's
factum, we will go a little out of our way
for his enlightenment, and we hope he will
hereafter acknowledge the source of his in-
struction. The Textile Manufacturer may like-
wise take a lesson at the same time.
To take delivery in Hongkong. Under

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.
The Manufacture is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.40 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1879.

It is to be hoped that the fact of 114
deported Chinese having found their way
to Hongkong per str. Pernambuco from
Saigon will receive that attention from
the Government of this Colony which
such an incident demands. From what
we can learn of the circumstances it ap-
pears that these men were deported from
Saigon "to China," not Hongkong, and
that the arrangements for their pas-
sage were made by the head-men of the
Chinese community at the Franco-
Cambodian capital. It was intended
to consign this freight of criminals to
the Tung Wah Hospital Committee; but
as the advices apparently travelled with
the consignment, there was no one ready
to take delivery in Hongkong. Under

these circumstances, the men were al-
lowed to leave the steamer in the ordi-
nary manner; and although about half of
them have found their way to the Tung-
wah Hospital, the remainder (including
doubtless about a dozen tailless fellows
who formed part of this expatriated
army) are now lounging in the streets or
lodging-houses of the Colony. So far as
we have learnt, nothing has been done
by the authorities as to the discovery or
disposal of this batch of deportees.
Each man was supplied with the sum of
one dollar, in order that he might not
become destitute for a week or two on
the inhospitable shores of Hongkong.
It certainly is at least remarkable, not
to use stronger language, that no notice
of this incursion has been given to the
authorities here by the Government of
Saigon. On reference we find that a
similar flood of criminality reached our
shores from the same quarter, in the
Omer et Julie, on 25th May 1871; but
the human consignment on that occasion
(numbering only 49) were fortunately
arrested on board on the day of arrival,
and on the following day charged, by
Captain Deane before the sitting Magis-
trate, with being suspicious characters
and reasonably suspected of being
dangerous to the peace and good
order of the Colony. These 49 na-
tives were subsequently sent to H.
B. M. Consul at Canton, and it is
believed disposed of by order of the
Viceroy of the Kwangtung province.
Another batch of 58 deportees were
similarly received and dealt with some
two months subsequent to this last-
mentioned case; and it is difficult
to understand how this Government
could have quietly passed over what
looks very like a piece of most in-
convenient, if possibly thoughtless, dis-
courtesy. The repetition of the ex-
periment is still more unaccountable;
and in view of the present state of matters
criminal in this Colony, we trust that
a strong representation will be made in
the proper quarter.

OUR latest advices from Hothow are to
the effect that the Hakka rising, regard-
ing which some anxiety has been more
than once felt, is likely to collapse.
The authorities of the province have at last
become alive to the fact that there was
trouble in the island of Hainan, and
have adopted measures even more ex-
tensive than those we noticed a few
weeks ago. Nearly two thousand first-
class troops have now been thrown into
the disaffected districts; and the rebels,
knowing their weakness as compared
with a disciplined army, are now endeav-
ouring to escape by sea, while gunboats
are cruising along the coast to intercept
them. It must be admitted that the
insurgents had scarcely any chance of
success from the beginning, although the
officials on the spot, being taken un-
awares, were helpless, having no other
troops than the coolie-soldiers of Hai-
nan. Unfortunately the worst feature
of this business is yet to come, and we
may expect to hear of terrible massacres
following the capture of those wretched
Hakkas. If, as is generally asserted, it
be true that these unfortunate men were
driven to arms to avoid starvation and
ruin at the hands of the Chinese, this
sad phase of the petty rebellion in Hai-
nan seems all the more lamentable in
foreign eyes. It would appear that the
Chinese officials, although they learn but
few of the humanizing principles of
government, have been taught one lesson
by the present disturbances. They are
evidently training a militia, for the
troops which have lately arrived on the
scene are kept well in hand, and no
looting of any kind has been permitted.
It is to be regretted that the grievances
which almost invariably drive peaceable
inhabitants to resistance should not be
dealt with in a manner that would pre-
vent bloodshed such as that already
witnessed, as well as the greater horrors
which are now but too sagaciously
decried by people recognising the modern
dictates of humanity.

It is said that if you wash some samples
of "China-clay manufactures" you re-
duce the weight of the sample by 40 or
50 per cent., and that the proverbial
task of reading the 119th Psalm through
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facturer, which "seems to be an organ
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labelled "sized goods." The Textile
Manufacturer says:—

plaint of one Te Sew, an Excise Officer, and 3: of prepared Opium and a number of utensils for preparing Opium were found on the premises and seized by the Police. Defendant admitted that he had sold the Opium, but only a small quantity.

DEBACH OF THE ORDINANCE FOR THE "RETAIL OF SINGAPORE LIQUORS" (11 of 1844).
The same person as named above was further convicted of selling Samshu without a License at the same place. Defendant said he did sell a little Samshu. He thought it was wanted by some junk people for medicinal purposes. His Worship fined him \$25, or 2 months' hard labour, to commence at the expiration of the sentence for the first-named offence.

ANOTHER CASE OF DEBACH OF THE OPIMUM ORDINANCE.

Ho Pih-hin, a merchant, was charged at the instance of Antonio dos Santos, an Excise Officer, with having possession of prepared Opium without a permit. Before the case was proceeded with Mr Ng Man-kwan, from the Opium Farm, expressed a desire to withdraw the charge on the ground that the defendant was a respectable merchant from Canton and brought the Opium here for his own consumption, and that he was a stranger to the laws of the Colony; but His Worship preferred to go on with the case. The case was then proceeded with.

Antonio dos Santos said he was an Excise Officer. At 4 p.m. yesterday he was at the Canton steamer's wharf and saw the defendant land from the steamer. He was dressed very respectably, but he carried his pillow-box on his shoulders instead of hiring a coolie to carry it, as every Chinese gentleman does; he thought that he might have Opium in the pillow-box; hence he stopped him, and on searching the pillow-box found 7 cabs' weight of prepared Opium. The defendant told him that the Opium was for his own use.

Defendant said he was a merchant at Canton and came here to buy goods, and that the Opium found he had brought for his own use.

Mr Leong On, Comptroller to Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co., said the defendant was his friend, and that he knew him to be a merchant at Canton.

His Worship dismissed the case, and warned Mr Santos to exercise his power of search with more discretion.

THE STEAMBOAT RACE TO TIENTSIN.

On the morning of February 27th, several steamers left Shanghai, on the first trip to Tientsin this season. The *Shun Lee* got away at 8.30 a.m., followed by *Fushan* at 9.0, *Fungshun* at 9.10, and *Taku* at 9.15. At Woonung, there was a thick fog, which reached right out to sea. The *Fushan* took the ground on Bush Island, and did not float until afternoon tide; the other steamers getting clear to sea. All that night a thick fog prevailed. On the morning of the 28th, wind commenced to blow hard from N.W., increasing towards noon to a strong gale, and continued until the morning of March 2nd. The *Fungshun* and *Taku* had to ease down, after washing away sundry gear about decks. The *Fushan*, considering herself out of the race, hove to. The *Shun Lee* on account of her high build went through it dry. Large quantities of ice were passed in Pechili Gulf. The *Shun Lee* came to grief, knocking a hole in each bow and filling her fore-compartment. The vessels arrived at Taku Bar in the following order:—

Shun Lee..... 7 a.m., March 2nd.
Fungshun..... 11 " "
Taku..... 5 p.m. "
Fushan..... 8.30 a.m., 3rd.

The three last named steamers grounded on the Bar. The *Shun Lee* got over, but did not go up the river, being deterred by the thick ice. The *Fushan* got over on the morning of the 4th, and broke through the ice, arriving at Tientsin 4.0 p.m., the *Shun Lee* came up on her own later, and the *Fungshun* and *Taku* arriving at noon next day. The *Fushan* and *Shun Lee* crossed Taku Bar to return, at 1.0 a.m., on March 6th. The *Fushan* grounded on Woonung Bar, at 8.30 a.m. to-day, and remained on three quarters of an hour. She arrived at Shanghai at 10.30 a.m., and the *Shun Lee* one hour later. The *Fushan* and *Shun Lee* will leave again for Tientsin at daylight to-morrow.

Our Tientsin correspondent writes, under date of March 6th:—Navigation has opened slowly this year, and with evident reluctance. The mails of the *Shun Lee* were delivered on the 3rd, but that steamer, together with the *Taku*, the *Fungshun* and the *Fushan*, were impeded by great accumulations of ice piled in the lower bends. The German gunboat *Cyclop*, which left here nearly two weeks ago, was about ten days in getting out of the river. She took the German Consul to Chiaoan, and her reputed errand is the investigation of the loss of sundry sailing vessels near that port. The opening of navigation, although five days behind that of 1877, is nine days in advance of that of last year. Mails were recently received overland, in which letters had been fifty-one days from Shanghai! The weather is still raw.—*Courier*, March 8.

SMITH OF THE NATIVE PRESS.

The *Sin Pao* of Shanghai complains that, while the foreign trade of China is of the greatest importance to the country, yet the conduct of the mercantile and official classes alike has always been such as to impede it rather than to promote it. When foreign trade was confined to the port of Canton, the expenses of inland carriage was so great that only very small quantities of tea and silk could be exported, and all the profits of the trade went into the pockets of the licensed Chinese Hong. The greed of these merchants and the illegal tactics of the custom-house excited the bitter hatred of the English merchants, who were entirely in their power. This was the real origin of the first war, though the surrendering of the opium was of course its immediate cause. The right course for the high authorities would have been to keep cool, and content themselves with checking the use of opium, while they put a stop to the existing abuses and encouraged the production of articles for export. If they had done this, they would have earned for their country the gratitude and admiration of foreigners. Though now there are so many ports open to foreigners, still the whole amount of tea and silk exported is only just enough to pay for the opium which comes in. Tea and silk are the two greatest staples of the export trade, and so are of the greatest importance to both the Imperial Treasury and the public generally. The trade in them ought therefore to be

encouraged and strengthened in every possible way. To judge, however, by the course which the merchants pursue, one would think they wanted to bring it to an end. The tea bought by British merchants often loses money for them from the sellers making with it inferior stuff, which spoils in a few days, or at any rate before the long voyage is completed. These malpractices have long been complained of, and Chinese merchants are well aware of them. Yet they steadily continue them, under the idea that tea is an article which foreigners cannot do without, and come what may, the sale will go on. This disregard of everything but immediate profits will be sure to prove bad policy in the long run. Europeans are frightened and enterprising, and any thing in China worth imitating they copy and finally improve upon. Tea is now grown in India according to the Chinese methods. It is of good quality and pleases the European taste; and the production is increasing every year. Though the Chinese trade is not likely to be destroyed, still it may be seriously injured. As with tea, so it is with silk. Silkworms are now reared in Europe most successfully; so that both our great staples are in danger, and with them the well-being of the people and the revenue of the state. The writer thus proceeds to advocate the encouragement of the cultivation of opium, for the sake of the revenue which might be collected from it, and in order to obtain a share of the profit which now goes entirely to foreigners. He acknowledges opium to be a bad thing, but does not think that the number of smokers will be increased by the legalization of its cultivation. It is all very well to say that people should grow things useful for food or clothing. But the days are gone by when each man grew on his own farm everything required for his personal wants. Now, whatever produces a profit will enable a man to provide for his necessities.—*Shanghai Courier*.

GAMBLING AT CANTON.

The *Jih Pao* (Hongkong) says that gambling by means of the White Pigeon Lottery at Canton was checked to some extent by the efforts of the late Governor-General Jui, but it has lately become very prevalent again under the management of an escaped convict named To-kuei-ch'uan. When the Commissioner of Justice a short time ago ordered all the ticket-offices to be closed, more than twenty were thus suppressed. The other day Mr To-kuei-ch'uan, who had hitherto successfully eluded the police, after dining at a restaurant went for a walk with a few friends in the western suburb, where he was pounced upon and carried off to the Prefect's Yamen. It is to be hoped that his capture will put a stop to the lotteries.

THE WORKING OF THE KAIPING MINES.

The Shanghai *Sin Pao*, besides giving the general rules of the Kaiping Mining Company, publishes a number of special regulations framed to ensure freedom from accidents. The following are their principal provisions: proper ventilation of every part of the mine; inspection for gas; fencing of shafts; division of mine into sections, with men in charge; men to leave in case of danger; when there is danger of gas, locked safety-lamps to be used, and no matches or flints allowed; regulations for the use of gunpowder employed in blasting; provisions for drainage; signals to be used, and sidings provided, to prevent collisions; the sidings provided, to be kept clear for immediate use; shafts and pumping, or ventilation holes to be fenced or guarded; brickwork to be used in the shaft, where necessary; passages not to be traversed if unsafe; their roofs and walls to be kept in repair; signals to be used in shaft when one hundred and fifty feet deep; cages for use of winding and descending to be provided with a rope, and with double chains, and if worked by machinery, means to be taken to prevent the rope from slipping; means to be adopted of letting the engine-driver know the whereabouts of the cage when ascending or descending; all dangerous machinery to be covered so as to prevent the workmen from getting entangled in it; steam boilers to be provided with indicators and safety valves; barometers and thermometers to be placed in the shaft when there are indications of much gas in the mine; roofing and supports and the cage-chain to be repaired immediately they require it; planks and beams always to be kept ready for use; engine-room, machinery, etc., to be inspected daily, and the shaft, cage-chain, etc., weekly, and result of inspection entered in a book; no women or girls, nor boys under thirteen years, to be employed; boys under eighteen to be under special rules; all persons employed in connection with the machinery to be twenty years old; only twenty workmen to be allowed at one time in mines with only one shaft; each mine to be in charge of a superintendent, who must have a certificate of competency.

LI HUNG-CHANG AND THE FOREIGN MEMORANDA.

The *Sin Pao* says that Li Hung-chang's remarks about diplomacy, which have so greatly displeased the foreigners in Shanghai, have reference to the houses which purchase machinery, or arms, etc., for the Chinese and not to foreign merchants generally, the brevity of the style somewhat obscuring the meaning; and that the document in which these expressions were used is a reply to a petition, which is a very different thing from a public proclamation. A later issue of the *Sin Pao* prints a letter from the Cotton-Mill Company, saying that through want of care the word "hang" (a house or home) was printed instead of the word "yung" (a servant) which stood in the original, and that the *Sin Pao* is quite correct in supposing that the reference was not to foreign merchants generally. (The word "yung" might mean servants, clerks, or even brokers employed, Chinese or foreign. But, to judge by the context, it is not probable that "yung" was the word originally employed. The explanation therefore cannot be considered satisfactory.)—*Courier*.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The *Jih Pao* (Hongkong) discusses the question of Chinese immigration in California. The United States are remarkable for the fertility of their soil, and the richness of their mineral wealth; but the necessities of the population prevented their natural resources from being properly utilized and developed. In their desire to make their country the richest and most populous in the world, the Americans made a treaty of commerce with China, pretending that they desired, as other nations did, to trade, but really wanting to attract workmen to labour in their mines and bring their waste lands under cultivation. The poorer Chinese were delighted with the prospect, and flocked in swarms to San

Francisco, which in the less than thirty years grew from nothing into a great city. The number of Chinese immigrants kept continually increasing; and naturally the demand for their labour became less, so that they were glad to accept any employment that was offered. At the same time the American population steadily increased, but as the Chinese showed themselves superior in industry and endurance of hardship, employers preferred to hire them whenever they could. The result of this was anger and hatred on the part of the American workmen, who determined to rid themselves of their competitors. The first method which they used was violence and frequent assassination; then they tried to put pressure on their employers by means of strikes; then they proposed special taxes and fines on Chinese. By these means they hoped to prevent those already in the country from earning a livelihood, and deter others who intended to come. Americans should remember that California was a wilderness when Chinese immigration commenced, and that before many years, if the Chinese are excluded, it may revert to its old state. The Chinese did not go to America without proper authorization. Their doing so was sanctioned by a treaty which had been solemnly ratified. It was agreed that Americans coming to China were to be taken special care of, and Chinese were to live in America like Americans. If the Americans exclude the Chinese, it is no advantage to them to have Americans in China, and so follow the example given by the Americans. In such a case inevitable troubles would probably arise. The Americans could not appeal to their treaty. If they appealed to arms, they could not be certain of victory when the right is so manifestly on the other side. Even supposing that the Chinese Government was generous enough to forego its rights, still it might very well be unable to restrain the popular indignation. Again, China has gone on for thousands of years without foreign intercourse and without emigration, and has fared well enough all the time. It will be no great injury to her if her people do abstain from going to the ends of the earth; and probably other nations would consider the loss of their China trade a very much more serious matter. What has been said above with reference to America applies to other nations as well, for it seems that at Sydney and Newcastle, in New South Wales, there is a talk of limiting what is being done in California. If foreign nations disregard what is right for the sake of what they think their immediate interest, they run the risk of becoming a laughing-stock and a by-word for future generations.

THE RENDITION OF LI.

The *Sin Pao* of Hongkong publishes an article on Chung-hua's mission to Russia for the purpose of obtaining the rendition of Li. Li is the most important part of the most important frontier question of China. It is fertile, well-populated, and flourishing, commercially as well as in agriculture. At the time of the Mohammedan revolt in Turkestan, China was occupied with the Empire, and so unable to turn her attention to the Mohammedans. Russia took advantage of this state of things; and on the strength of a treaty made with the Governor of Li, permitting Russians to trade there, she drove out the rebels and occupied the country, nominally for the sake of protecting her trade. It was not that China neglected Li, or gave it up for lost, but she thought her best course was thoroughly to crush all internal rebellion, before attending to the countries on the frontier. As soon as the rebels in Yunnan and in Shensi were destroyed, Kin Shun's army marched westward, and immediately after the capture of Hami and Urumqi, would have over-run and re-taken Li; but it still held by the Mohammedans; but as it was in the hands of the Russians, he desisted from attacking it. Not that the Russians had any right to hold it; but, as they were a treaty power on friendly terms with China, he had no right to take upon himself to wage war against them. It is said that the Russians occupied Li in furtherance of their schemes of universal conquest and national aggrandizement, and that their demand for eighty million taels as a ransom, and their saying that their original promise was hastily made and could not be kept, have made their intentions known to the world. If this is true, their purpose should be willing to change their purpose because China sends them an Ambassador. Still Li is universally acknowledged to be a Chinese possession, and the Russians have no right to retain it on the strength of having driven out the rebels. If it be said that the Russians have incurred great expenses by their occupation of the country, and therefore cannot give it up, it may be answered that they have had the whole revenue of the country during the time that they have held it, which should be amply sufficient to reimburse them for the money they have spent. The Russian Government distinctly said that it occupied Li only for the protection of Russian commerce, and would evacuate it as soon as China could send an army which would be able to keep control over it. If Russia intends then to keep her word, she can have no doubt whatever what to do. To Tung-tung knew well that Li could not be given up by China, but it was his duty not to begin a frontier war. By despatching Chung-hua's mission, China is treating the matter in accordance with the requirements of international law. Should the Russians persist in retaining the country, whether China will fight or yield is only known to the Government. Looking at the question with regard to right, the Russians themselves know that according to international law they are bound to surrender the country. With regard to the strength of parties, the thought China able to reconquer the whole of Turkestan from the Mohammedans, but perhaps the army which conquered Turkestan may be found sufficiently strong when concentrated upon the one territory of Li. However, it is probably by the tongue and not by the sword that the question will be decided, and the attention of every eye is turned towards Chung-hua

In New York they have a "Country Week Society," or "Fresh Air Fund," for poor children, which has raised \$2700 this year for sending the boys and girls of the crowded streets to spend a week in country farm-houses. Among the Zulus, a nation of Caffres, according to etiquette, the mother-in-law cannot see the son-in-law, but must hide, or pretend to hide, when she sees him. In this country the custom is reversed. It is the son-in-law who does the dodging.

THE CASE OF THE TAKASIMA COAL MINE. (Japan Mail.)

After a hearing which has already lasted three months, the case of Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. v. Mr Goto Shojiro has been advanced one stage. If the parties interested cannot promptly agree in the selection of an accountant to whom to submit sundry accounts in dispute, the presiding Judge will himself make the nomination. One of the points still undecided is the adjustment at stated times of certain balances. The plaintiffs claim that the defendant admitted indebtedness at such periods in accordance with their prepared statements. The defendant on the other hand questions the validity both of plaintiffs' statements of account and his own alleged admissions. He holds that he is entitled to examine into all matters of figures from the beginning of his relations with the firm. The Court in order to expedite a final settlement, will not defer the matter of submitting all the accounts to a referee until this point is settled; but will have one of the dates when plaintiffs say a proper adjustment was made, at once gone into. This proceeding is to be without prejudice to either side. If the plaintiffs subsequently succeed in proving that a later valid adjustment has been made, decision is, so far, promised in their favor notwithstanding the appointment of a referee. On the other hand, if defendant should establish that there was no valid adjustment either on or after the said 31st March, 1876, the accounts from the 31st March, 1876, one of the dates when plaintiffs say a proper adjustment was made, at once gone into. This proceeding is to be without prejudice to either side. If the plaintiffs subsequently succeed in proving that a later valid adjustment has been made, decision is, so far, promised in their favor notwithstanding the appointment of a referee. 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THE CHINA MAIL.

Portfolio.

TO—
Now the fatal word is spoken—
But my heart can never be free,
Though the last fond tie is broken
Which could bind that heart to thee.

Yet I would not cause thee sadness
But my heart's despair unmet,
Though in pain or death or madness
Tis for thee that it must beat.

By the lip I once could prize
Finding then a response there;
By the sunlight of thine eyes,
And the midnight of thine hair;

By that Lesbian form divine,
And the delicious tress,
Which thou gavest, still is mine
(Oh if thou hadst changed but less):

I do love thee yet shall never
More my heart the truth reveal,
But in silence throb for ever
With a pang thou canst not feel.

—W. H. Rogers.

DOCTRINE VERSUS LIFE.
If it be said that it is a dangerous doctrine in view of the future of the Church, it must be remembered that the future of the Church is dangerous enough on any showing and that there are no great possibilities without great risks. We embody in such movements as these the ultimate principle of Protestantism, which is the ultimate principle of Christianity. That principle is justification not by any articles, but by faith alone. And the doctrine of justification by faith is from any but the right point of view the most dangerous doctrine ever let loose on social order. "When Christianity began to spread, it was pronounced an ungodly superstition, and was supposed to threaten the dissolution of all human bonds." And in the same way every new and living movement originating with the minorities of the Church, and going on to a continual expansion of its field, has threatened, and indeed, has often brought about, the dissolution of the organized forms, of which the Spirit was the restless tenant. Institutions are but devices for carrying out principles. The Divine Spirit is continually destroying institutions, even when there is no thought or intention of the kind on the part of those who are giving it their voice. It is a poor faith in the Spirit of God that discredits its ability to rebuild a ruined temple in its own three days. The present system of Church organization is but partially successful. The most orthodox must distrust its perfection. A change must lie in the future. A great authority tells us the change will probably be in the direction here indicated. We do not succeed at present in keeping outside our Churches men who may be said almost to lack a soul, who abound in mean devices and bitter words, whose only commendation is their worldly success and the conventionality of their unverified creed. And yet we reject men who in everything but the formula of faith are such as we confess the Church aims to produce; men who are moral and spiritual giants to the nation; men who invest intellectual honesty with a sanctity that Christ would have loved. There must be something wrong—something that means serious remedy and change. Many say that the faith which is the life of the Church and the honor of Christ has changed its sense. The Church's centre of gravity, it is said, has been changed. It has been moved into the intellectual region. Faith has come to mean, not devotion of soul before God in the face of Christ, but certain conclusions upon both-contested intellectual points. It may be said, of course, that belief in the physical resurrection, e.g., is not an intellectual belief. Now, I believe in that physical resurrection; but I believe it because the balance of evidence seems to me in its favour. Every past fact is a matter of evidence. And the moment the fact is called in question, the sifting of evidence becomes necessary. And that is a very severe intellectual process indeed, and a delicate one, and one which should be more carefully secluded from disturbing forces than any popular vote can ensure. It has yet to be seen if the voluntary system gives room to an honest thinker who is more than one generation ahead of his time. But to return—Religion and Church must rest upon absolute certainty; and absolute certainty is what intellectual process can give. Intellectual results are the outcome of the spiritual and moral certainties. First, principles; then doctrines. Doctrines and facts are precious as embodying or illustrating principles and ideas. They are, therefore, in the last resort but means to an end.

—Rev. P. T. Forsyth, M.A.

If, abandoning your illegitimate claim to knowledge, you place, with Job, your forehead in the dust, and acknowledge the authorship of the universe to be past finding out; if, having made this confession and relinquished the views of the mechanical theologian, you desire, for the satisfaction of feeling, which I admit to be in great part those of humanity at large, to give ideal force to the Power that moves all things—it is not by me that you will find objections raised to this exercise of idealism when consciously and worthily carried out.—Prof. Tyndall.

HOW TO KEEP WARM.

The Englishman, even if he lives in cities, understands out-door life, and if he walks out on a frosty day, walks out in thick, close-fitting boots, in a hat which warms his head, in gloves which protect his hands, and in a coat which, being half-animal, is thick and made of wool, protects him as well as nature protects most animals. It is when he comes in-door, that he has to guard against a low thermometer, he loses the thick warmth of the outdoors produced by exercise, and he is exposed to draughts he does not feel abroad; but he does not lose his head, he does not lose his hands, he does not lose his feet, and he does not lose his life. A sheep, or a bear, which does not lose its life in the house or den, would fitly illustrate the principle of the Englishman. No inhabitant of a country where cold is sharp enough or long-continued enough to impart a self-defensive instinct ever does anything of the kind, but keeps on as much as his out-door clothing as will keep up the sense of warmth. The Russian of the North, if he cannot thoroughly warm his house, keeps on his sheepskin, as the Eskimau wears his fur, as if it were the clothing Nature intended him to wear. The Englishman alone divests himself of these articles of dress that he feels chilly, and then runs to the fire to warm his hands, and enjoy the higher temperature

which a fire in a chimney diffuses for about five feet from the fender. Warm clothing in the house would protect him just as completely as out of the house, but he thinks it undignified to wear it, and prefers covering over a fire to clothing himself reasonably, and being accused immediately of effeminacy or of cooling himself. Women are exempt from this difficulty, and being aware of the peculiar beauty of shawls as drapery, wear when chilly extra clothing within the house without scruple; but men unless very old or able to plead weakness of the lungs, would not put on a common silk skull-cap, the most effective of all protections against draughts, for the world, and regard the wearing of a great-coat indoors as preposterous and impossible. Yet the extra clothing would warm them completely, and prevent all the chills of which they stand in such habitual dread. No defence against draughts is so perfect as a common silk handkerchief tied over the head, and a silk vest, or one of wash-leather, put on between the shirt and waistcoat, will keep the body more equally warm than a good fire. A wadded coat will enable the chilly man to sit and work anywhere indoors, and so will an extra suit of thin flannel, worn during the whole of the active day. Just let any one who doubts what we say try the very simple expedient, of putting on his dressing-gown over his ordinary clothing, and in five minutes he will be perfectly comfortable, and ready for any work; while he will not suffer, as he fears, from cold, when he goes out of doors. The popular notion upon that subject is a more delusion. You are not strengthened for out-door life by shivering in-doors, but rather weakened, habitual warmth, if not too great, being one of the best preservatives of constitutional strength. A chilly man might as well refuse blankets in bed because they would increase his sense of cold when he got up, as refuse warm clothing in-doors because out-of-doors he would not be so sensible of his great-coat. The object is not to be sensible of a pleasant difference, but to be and to remain moderately and healthfully warm,—to be insensible, in fact, to ordinary differences of temperature.

AN OPTICAL DELUSION.

The colonel, a rigid martinet, is sitting at the window of his room, when, looking out, he sees a captain crossing the barrack-yard towards the gate. Looking at him closely, he is shocked to observe that the rules and regulations to the contrary notwithstanding, the captain does not carry a sword. "Captain!" he calls from the window; "hi, captain! step up to my room for a moment, will you?" The captain obeys promptly, borrows a sword of the officer of the guard, the guard-room being at the foot of the stairs, and presents himself to the colonel in irreproachable tenue. The colonel is somewhat surprised to see the sword in its place, and, having to invent some pretext for calling his subordinate back, says, with some confusion, "I beg your pardon, captain, but really I have forgotten what it was I wanted to speak to you about. However, it can't have been anything very important; it'll keep. Good morning." The captain salutes, departs, returns the sword to its owner, and is making off across the barrack-yard, when he again comes within the range of the colonel's vision. The colonel rubs his eyes, stares, says softly to himself, "How in thunder is this? He hasn't a sword to his waist!" then called aloud, "Captain! Oh, captain! one moment please!" The captain returns, borrows the sword again, mounts the stairs, and enters the colonel's presence. His commanding officer stares at him intensely; he has a sword; he sees it, he hears it clank. "Captain," he stammers, growing very hot, "it's deuced ridiculous, you know, but—ha! ha! I'd just remembered what I wanted to say to you, and now, ha! ha! it's gone out of my head again. Funny, isn't it?—ha! ha! ha! Losing my memory. Never mind. I'll think of it, and write you. Good morning!" The captain salutes, departs, returns the sword to its owner, and makes for the gate. As he crosses the barrack-yard, the colonel calls his wife to his side, and says, "See that officer out there?" "Yes."

"Has he got a sword on?"
The colonel's wife adjusts her eyeglasses upon him, scans him keenly, and says,
"He hasn't a taste of a sword."

The Colonel: "That's just where you fool yourself. He has."—French Paper.

CHARLES AND MARY LAMB.

Charles Lamb was at this period a young clerk, with talents that already began to show a strong inclination to struggle beyond the desk at which he sat. He had a fancy that sparkled over in lively puns, and quaint sayings, as gay supper parties, where, if truth must be told, the revels were prolonged somewhat beyond the convivial, and which broke forth into airy fireworks of wit that often found their way into print. He had genial sympathies that woke into social even at the sight of a little friendless chimney sweep; he had a heart that had already warm chambers in it prepared for wife and children. There was a woman whom he loved; that Alice W., who throughout his life was to float before his soul's eyes a dear memory, a radiant ideal. If ever there was a man who would have found a breath of all joy, a perfecting of all noble things that were in him, a softening and a deepening of all his finer feelings in domestic life, it was Charles Lamb; and yet, for the dear love he bore his sister Mary, this man resolved calmly to forego everything that is sweetest in the names of husband and father. Charles Lamb lost his time in putting into execution the generous resolution he had made. He arranged his bachelor dwelling so that it might receive a lady; he took Mary from the house of the doctor with whom she was living; he surrounded her with every little comfort and amusement his love could devise; as if watched over her health as tenderly as if he had been a woman. But his sister was not the only object of his love; his widowed father must have a share of his love, and every evening he went to the old man's bedside, and brought him news and cheerful talk, and play with him his beloved game of cribbage. We must remember that the man who thus devoted himself to his family was no plodding clerk whose mind was one great block of figures, but a man who had within him more than the full share of quicksilver usually belonging to genius.—Alice King, in the *Harper's*, an interesting capitalist.

TRADITIONS OF THE TOBACCO PIPE.

Touching the origin of the pipe there are several legends, varying in detail, but all evidently springing from a common fountain-head. The belief is general that the Great Spirit gave the pipe out of his own hand. Standing on the precipice of the red pipestone, runs one legend, the Great Spirit broke from it a fragment. By simply turning it in his hand, he converted it into a huge pipe, which, after smoking, he proclaimed a symbol of peace among his children, declaring the pipestone common property. He then ordered peace pipes to be fashioned from it, and forbade the war club and the scalping knife to be lifted near it. At this date the pipestone quarries, from which some of the Indians get the stone for manufacturing their pipes, were regarded as holy, and were never approached without great ceremony. Father Charlevoix states that there is also a tradition that the calumet was a gift from the sun. To prove that several of the Indian tribes looked upon the pipestone as the flesh of their ancestors. A favorite legend is, that during the time of a great flood the different tribes assembled on a bluff, where the pipestone alluded to is now found, but the waters rising, all were drowned, and converted into clay, save a maiden, who, being borne to a greater eminence by an eagle, gave birth to twins. The intimate connection of the pipe with the devotional exercises of the aborigines for ages past is also made apparent by the idol pipes of the mound-builders.—*What do we Snake.*

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

While those who take an interest, because they have an interest in the welfare of the Australian colonies have been racking their brains and spending large sums of money in endeavoring to export their surplus meat to the great European markets so as to enable them to compete with American companies, two gentlemen of high repute have been quietly trying to work out a problem which, if they succeed, and "failure" is a word that appears to be expunged from their dictionary, will change altogether the phase of the meat question not only here, but over the whole of the cattle-breeding countries. The *Courier* in its issue of the 11th, publishes a statement with regard to meat exportation, which, independent of the vast importance of the question at issue, is one of the most startling of modern times. To give an opinion upon its probabilities or possibilities would be taking upon ourselves too heavy a responsibility, and we shall therefore content ourselves with giving a condensed account of the process as signor Rotura, an eminent botanist, and a Mr. James Grant, a pupil of the late Mr. Nicolson, long associated with Mr. Thomas Moore in his freezing process, are the magicians.

About five months ago signor Rotura called upon Mr. Grant to transmute the live stock to Europe. Signor Rotura averred that he had discovered a South American vegetable poison, allied to the well known veratrum, and that the power of perfectly suspending animation, and that the process thus produced continued till the application of another vegetable essence caused the blood to resume its circulation and the heart its functions. So perfect, moreover, was this suspension of life that signor Rotura had found in a warm climate decomposition set in at the extremities after a week of this living death, and he imagined if the body while in this inert state were reduced to a temperature sufficiently low to arrest decomposition the trance might be kept up for months, possibly for years. He frankly owned he never tried this process, but confidently spoke as to its effect upon the restoration of the animal operated on. Before he left Mr. Grant, he had turned that gentleman's doubts into wondering curiosity by experimenting on his dog. He injected two drops of his liquid mixture with a little glycerine into a small puncture made in the dog's ear, and in three or four minutes the animal was perfectly rigid, the four legs stretched backwards, eyes wide open, pupils very much dilated, and exhibiting symptoms very similar to those of death by strychnine, except that there had been no previous struggle or pain. Bidding his owner to have no apprehensions for the life of his favorite animal, signor Rotura lifted the dog carefully and placed him on a shelf in a cupboard, where he begged he might be left till the following day, when he promised to call at 10 o'clock and revive the apparently dead brute. Mr. Grant continually during that day and night visited the cupboard, and so perfectly was life suspended in his favorite—no motion of the pulse or heart giving any indication of the possibility of revival, the frame being perfectly rigid—that he confessed he felt the sharpest reproaches of remorse at having sacrificed a faithful friend to a doubtful and dangerous experiment. The temperature of the body, too, in the first four hours gradually lowered to 25 degrees Fahrenheit below ordinary blood temperature, and by increased his fears as to the result, and in the morning the body was as cold as actual death. At 10 o'clock next morning, according to promise, signor Rotura presented himself, and laughing at Mr. Grant's fears, requested a tub of water to be brought. He tested this with the thermometer to 92 degrees Fahrenheit, and in this laid the dog head under water. To Mr. Grant's objections signor Rotura assured him that, as animals remain entirely suspended till the administration of the antidote, no water could be drawn into the lungs, and that immersion of the body was simply to bring it again to a blood heat. After about ten minutes of this both the body was taken out and another liquid injected in a puncture made in the neck. The dog first showed the return of life in the eye, and after five and a-half minutes he drew first a long breath, and the rigidity left his limbs. In a few minutes more he commenced gently wagging his tail, and then slowly got up, stretched himself, and trotted off as though nothing had happened. They next determined to try freezing the body and the first two experiments were discouraging. In the meantime, Dr. Barker had been taken into their councils, and at his suggestion respiration was encouraged, as in the case of persons drowned, by artificial compression and expansion of the lungs. A number of animals, whose life had been sealed up in this artificial death, have been kept in the freezing chamber from one to five weeks, and it is found that though the shock to the system from this freezing is very great, it is not increased by duration of time. Messrs. Grant and Rotura then determined upon the erection of the works just finished at Middle Harbor, an interesting capitalist.

Christopher Newton, of Pitt-street, finding the necessary funds, the 4th inst., the narrator quoted by the *Courier*, and others visited the works, and were taken into the building that contains Mr. Grant's apparatus for generating cold. Attached to this is the freezing chamber, a small dark room about 8 ft. by 10 ft. Here were fourteen sheep, four lambs, and three pigs, stacked on their sides in a heap, alive, which Mr. Grant told me had been in their present position for nineteen days, and were to remain there for another three months. Selecting one of the lambs, signor Rotura put it on his shoulder and carried it outside into the other building, where were a number of shallow cemented tanks to the floor, having hot and cold water taps to each tank, and a thermometer hanging alongside. One of these tanks was quickly filled, and its temperature tested by the signor. There was a lamb, to all appearance dead, and as hard almost as a stone, the only difference perceptible being the absence of the dull glassiness about the eye, which still retained its brilliant transparency. The lamb was dropped gently into the warm bath, and was allowed to remain in it about twenty-three minutes, its head below that of a thermometer into the mouth, and then it was taken out and placed on its side on the floor, signor Rotura quickly dividing the wool on the neck and inserting the sharp point of a silver syringe under the skin and injecting the antidote. This was a pale green liquid, and in, I believe, a decoction from the root of the *Asarabacca*, found in South America. The lamb was then turned on its back, signor Rotura standing across it, gently compressing its ribs with his knees and hands, in such a manner as to imitate during natural depression and expansion during breathing. In ten minutes the animal was struggling to free itself, and when released skipped out through the door and went gambolling and beat up over the little green in front. Nothing has ever impressed me so entirely with a sense of the marvellous. One is most tempted to ask in presence of such a discovery whether death itself may not ultimately be baffled by scientific investigation.

You will see at once the benefits claimed by the discoverers of this process. Carcasses of live sheep can thus be sent to England by large steamers, and, although a freezing atmosphere will still be an essential, a temporary breakdown, necessitating a stoppage of eight or ten days in the production of cold, would be of no consequence. When the sheep are landed in England, any that fail to entirely rally will be perfectly good meat, whereas the others can be turned on to pastures or driven to market. Of course the same results can be achieved with bullocks, but their greater weight makes them more difficult to handle with safety, and the carcasses rendered brittle by freezing, making them liable to injury. It sounded odd to hear Mr. Grant and signor Rotura laying stress upon the danger of breakage on the voyage. Signor Rotura tells me that though he never attempted his experiment upon a human being he has no doubt at all as to its perfect safety. The next fellow sent in capital sentence he has requested Sir Henry Parkes to be allowed to operate on him. He proposes placing him in the freezing chamber for one month, and declares he has no fear of a fatal result. As to whether this temporary suspension would affect the longevity of the subject he can give no positive information, but believes its duration might be prolonged for years. I am anxious to know, if a period of say five years of this inertness were submitted to, whether it would be so much out of one's life, or if it would be simply five years of unconscious existence tacked on to one's sentient life. Signor Rotura could give no positive answer, but believes as no change takes place, or can take place, while in this frozen trance—no consumption, destruction, or reparation of tissue being possible—it would be so many unvalued and profitless years added to a lifetime.

Signor Rotura proceeds to South America at once for a large supply of the two necessities for the safe conduct of his process, and both these substances at present remain a secret.

RECIPROCITY & FREE TRADE.

Speaking on Jan. 20 at the annual meeting of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Forster said he did not deny that the non-progress of free trade in other countries was disheartening. The strength of protection in the United States was particularly disheartening. Even more so, to our minds, was the fact to some extent our colonies had imitated the example of the United States. The greatest man on the Continent (Prince Bismarck) appeared to have declared himself in favour of protection. The great continental Governments have been spending enormous sums in their armaments, and had in consequence got into great difficulties. But any attempt on our part to relinquish the principles of free trade would do us harm. The fact was that this country by its circumstances was pledged to a policy of free trade. We were a large producing country, and could only sell our exports by producing them cheaply; and we could only produce them cheaply by levying no duty upon the imports. The argument for reciprocity (continued Mr. Forster) is this—You rob the consumer. You are thieves, and persistent thieves. Therefore we shall follow your example and rob your consumers. I know something of the man who is fighting the cause of free trade in Europe and America. They have not given up hope; but I believe they would give up hope if we gave up the sound principle of free trade. (Cheers.) No doubt the policy embodied in Ganning's despatch to Sir G. Bagot had an effect.

"Mr. matters of commerce the fault of the Dutch is giving too little and asking too much. With equal advantage the French are content. So we put on Dutch bottoms a treaty per cent." But those were days of tariff war to which we could not return without forfeiting the most favoured nation clause. It was true that competition was most severe, and it might become severer still. It was suggested that one of the reasons why we were overworked was because our artisans worked a less number of hours than foreigners, and so increased the cost of production. Though an old ten-hour man, he thought it would be well to have this point seriously looked into. He would suggest a commission chosen by the trades' unions and principal industries of the country on the one side, and by the employers engaged in the same industry on the other, to discuss the matter and make inquiries into it. If it should turn out that our trade could only be kept by working longer hours, his

belief was that we might as well work long hours at home as go abroad. If we were to try to force other nations to take their duties off our goods by laying duties on theirs, he believed that such a step would do us no good, but harm. No Legislature ought to give artificial aid to any separate interest at the expense of the community. Reciprocity would do us no good whatever; but it might be well to consider how far the time hours' movement, the use of intoxicating liquors, and the system of overproduction had injured trade. In conclusion, Mr. Forster urged the desirability of having a Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.

BRITISH PLOUCH.

A private letter, giving a detailed account of the explosion on board the *Thunders*, shows that British pluck has not degenerated in the slightest degree from its very best traditions. The crew of the ironclad were, when the firing commenced, all at the quarters they would occupy during an engagement, the greater part of them being sent up down below out of reach of an enemy's missiles. The practice had commenced with the discharge by electricity of the four great guns in the forward turret. Then came an explosion, differing in character from the discharge of a gun. Almost every man in the ship was knocked off his feet with the shock, and there was a sudden rush of smoke and fire, nearly choking the men in some of the compartments. This sudden and unknown danger was far more trying than anything which could occur in the heart of an engagement. Then men's blood would be up, and they would be prepared to meet anything which could occur. What had happened, how much the vessel was damaged, whether her bottom was injured—an event which would have brought certain death to many of those shut up like rats in a trap in the lower compartments—none knew. There was, however, neither panic nor confusion, orders were obeyed, men were wounded, each man kept to his work, while on the main deck the poor fellows lay writhing and disfigured, many of them burnt out of all recognition. Yet among these, too, the brightest heroism was shown. Such utterances as "Look out for poor So-and-So, he is worse than me," "I'm all right, Jack, I'm glad you are," by men suffering from the agony of severe burns, are worthy of a place in history by the side of wounded Sir Philip Sydney's remark at Zuthphen: "Give the water first to that man; poor fellow, thy necessity is greater than mine;" and dying Nelson's order to the surgeon, "Go, attend to the men; you can do nothing for me." This is British courage at its best, and the record is sufficient to throw a brightness even over such a sombre catastrophe as that of the *Thunders*.

THE MAN WITH THE TOOTHACHE.

A man with the toothache doesn't care about anything else. The glories of the world pall on his taste; the wonders of creation seem as naught. The tooth becomes a volcano of belching fury, and the rest of life hidden in a cloud of its billowing smoke. You can't borrow anything of the man with the toothache. You can't instruct and improve him. You tell him that the world travels at the rate of a thousand miles a minute, and it doesn't startle him in the least. He simply groans. You say to him: "My friend, there are stars so far off that their light has not yet reached this world," but he doesn't mind it; he only howls. You tell him that some of the sunspots are one hundred thousand miles in diameter, and that one of them would take in Jupiter at one mouthful; but it is nothing to him. He goes on swearing and weeping. Sometimes a man's tooth aches so hard, the pain is so agonizing, that several strong men have to hold him down by main force while some important scientific fact is being communicated to him.—*Danbury News.*

THE CHILDREN.

The children! ah, the children!
Your innocent joyous ones;
Your daughters, with souls of sunshine;
Your buoyant laughing sons.

Look long in their happy faces,
Drink love from their sparkling eyes,
For, the wonderful charm of childhood,
How soon it withers and dies!

A few fast-fading summers,
A season twin of frost,
And you suddenly ask, bewildered,
"What is it my heart hath lost?"

Perchance you see by the hearth-stone
Some June, stately and proud,
Or a Hebe, whose softly ambushed eyes
Flashed out from the golden cloud

Of lavish and beautiful tresses
That, wantonly floating, stray
O'er the white of a throat and bosom
More fair than blossoms in May.

And perchance you mark their brothers—
Your heroes who spurn the sod
With the fervor of antique knight-hood
And the air of a Grecian god.

But where, ah, where are the children,
Your household fairies of yore?
Alack! they are dead, and their grace has fled
For ever and evermore.

—Harper's Magazine for December.

Miscellaneous.

"FULL MANY A SHAF," &c.—An American paper, in an article advocating Good Templary, gave some statistics relative to the town of which it was an organ. It went, in conclusion, stated that the number of a man in the town who had not been sober for twenty-five years. No names were mentioned, but on the next day the editor received no less than twenty letters from different persons, each complaining that the paragraph was a personal attack on himself.

NOMINATING GOVERNORS.—In his recent speech at Grahams-town, New Zealand, Sir George Grey, the Premier, expressed an opinion that the colony had a right to nominate a Governor. "I tell you," he said, "that my firm conviction is that the people of this colony had the right to pass a law deciding the manner in which our Governor shall be nominated. I have always held the opinion that what they have a right to do is to pass a law, and say that the Governor should be nominated by this colony. I maintained that they had this right, and that it was a right adherent to the Constitution. That was disputed in full.

The Colonial Department at Rome have come to their senses upon that point, as we have been informed they admit that the colony has the power by law of determining who their Governor shall be. (Cheers.) The Queen has the power of refusing her assent to that act if she thinks fit; but you have the power to determine the member in which the Governor shall be nominated; that rests with yourselves. As to the particular manner of doing it, I do not go into that, but it is a very great thing that you should know that the power rests in your own hands, to be exercised by you as you please. That power has now been conceded to you."

THE CAMEL.—No human royal family dare be uglier than the camel. He is a mass of bones, faded tufts, humps, lumps, spiky joints, and callousities. His tail is a ridiculous wisp, and a failure as an ornament or flybrush. His feet are simply big sponges. For skin covering he has patches of old buffalo robes, faded, and with the hair worn off. His voice is more disagreeable than his appearance. With a reputation for patience, he is inappreciable and vindictive. His endurance is over-rated; that is true. His gait racks the muscles like the ache, and yet this ungainly creature carries his head in the air and regards the world out of his great brown eyes with disdain. The very poise of his head says:—"I have come out of the dim past; the dunge did not touch me; I held Shoteo build the great pyramids; I knew Egypt when it hadn't an obelisk or a temple. There are three of us; the date-palm, the pyramid, and myself. Everything else is modern. Go to!"—*Charles Dudley Warner.*

CHINESE.—A writer in the Melbourne Leader writing from the Palmer about the way in which the Chinese are supported by Europeans says:—"It is the quintessence of cant to talk and rave about Chinese as a curse to the country, to hold meetings and pass resolutions, petitioning the Government to stop immigration from China, and send back those who have already arrived, and at the same time be secretly encouraging and patronizing the very 'creatures' against whom their wrath is excited." "If a man of common sense and rough impartiality were to address the people of Northern Queensland he would say:—'The remedy is in your own hands. Close all dealings with the Chinese. Dismiss your cooks, your bangers on. Buy your stores from your own countrymen. Do not cross the threshold of the Chinese public-house. Turn away all Chinese hawkers of fruit, fish and vegetables from your doors. Above all keep clear of the gambling houses, and fine heavily all the keepers of these places; turn over to the police every vagrant among the yellow skins, and send them up the country to work for a living, and you will soon get rid of that section of the community which at present causes you so much apparent uneasiness.'"

COMMERCIAL.

MESSRS. REINEMANN & Co.'s Freight Circular for the Month of Saturday, March 15th, says:—

The freight market has remained fairly active during the past fortnight. There exists a good demand for tonnage coastwise, and freights, in consequence of the scarcity of suitable vessels, are very firm.

Homewards, the demand continues to be limited, and employment from China Ports is difficult to obtain. Ships are required to load in the Philippines, but rates, though tonnage is scarce, show little improvement. Coastwise, a good business has again resulted for steamers from Saigon to this port, and freights have been maintained; small vessels are wanted for the Northern Ports, and rates are still improving.

The American ship *Paul Revere*, 1,735 tons, left for Manila "seeking," and the German barque *Humboldt*, 330 tons, left for Manila under charter effected there. The disengaged tonnage in port amounts to 18 vessels, registering 13,889 tons, steamers not included.

The following are the settlements:—
American barque T. A. Goddard, 582, to New York, private.
American barque Golden Rule, 1193, to New York, private.

British barque Lanza, 753, Saigon to Channel for orders to Port United Kingdom or Continent, 35 day days.
Hamburg, £1 15s. 0d. per ton of 20 cwt.

German barque Excalibur, 647, Saigon to Channel for orders to one Port United Kingdom or Continent between Bordeaux and Hamburg, £2 per ton of 20 cwt.
American ship Chamer, 1333, to San Francisco, \$6,750 gold.

American ship Snowball Jackson, 1102, to Portland (Oregon), \$7,000 gold.
British barque Orislae Linn, 632, Takao to Sydney, £1 7s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt., 30 day days.

British barque Arabella, 635, Saigon to Manila, 19 cents per picul, 35 day days.
British barque Penarth, 549, Saigon to Manila, 24 cents per picul, 30 day days.

British barque Silver Eagle, 908, Saigon to Java, \$4,000 in full, 30 day days.
French barque Deux Freres, 357, Saigon to Amboina, 80 cents per picul, 35 day days.

British barque Phaeton, 576, to Saigon and back, \$2,400 in full, 22 day days.
British barque Wandoring Minister, 362, Takao to Yokohama and back via Newchwang, 45 cents per picul, 38 day days.

German barque Beethoven, 340, Bangkok to Hongkong (outside the Bar) 30 cents per picul, (outside the Bar) 25 cents per picul, 28 day days.
German barque Hermine, 850, to Hongkong, Tonkin or Guangxi, back to Hongkong, \$1,800 in full, 40 day days.

British barque Leda, 473, Whampoa to Chefoo, 32 cents per picul, 35 day days.
German barque Johann Smith, 435, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong via Newchwang, 50 cents per picul, 38 day days.

German barque Marco Polo, 358, to Tientsin and back to Hongkong via Newchwang, 47 cents per picul, 36 day days.
German barque Tartar, 266, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong via Newchwang, 52 cents per picul, 35 day days.

British steamer Atholl, 922, Saigon to Hongkong (recharter), 20 cents per picul.
German steamer Feronia, 840, Saigon to Hongkong (recharter), 20 cents per picul.

British steamer Charlton, 786, Saigon to Hongkong, 21 cents per picul, 10 day days.
British steamer Fernambuco, 843, Saigon to Hongkong (two trips) recharter, 21 cents per picul.

British steamer Adria, 782, to Saigon and back, 24 cents per picul, 14 day days.
German barque Olympia, 769, to Manila and back to Hongkong via Saigon, \$7,000 in full.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce; for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via *Brindisi* only:—
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.A.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.A.), Hayti (N.A.), Mexico (N.A.), Panama (N.A.), Salvador (N.A.), and Venezuela (N.A.).

Via San Francisco, via S. Hampton, via Francisco, or via Mauritius, Brindisi.
Letters, 16 34 38
Registration, None 12 22
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica (N.A.), Ecuador (N.A.), New Granada (N.A.), Nicaragua (N.A.).

Letters, 30 34 38
Registration, 6 6 8
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12
Registration, 12 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom.—
Letters, 16 16 20
Registration, None None None
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 8 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay.—

Letters, — 34 38
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 8 10
Registration to British & Union, — 8 8
West Indies only, — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns	Per 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	6	2	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Coochin China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	2	4	4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper.

The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the

title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page, or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except newspapers is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars.—i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed, the whole mail was dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, adders of various kinds, curly combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford

complete protection to the contents of the mail bags, and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unattached, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Ports (Hobart, Sydney, Melbourne, &c.), and Malacca, Fakhri, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 30 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCELS CONTAINING LETTERS, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as sub-boxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted to the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila by the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, and it is believed it would be found in such cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory, whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—
1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on

the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered) nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended, with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in registered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.
1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.
2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.
3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.
Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.
4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dyestuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable articles through the Post.

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Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a *bona fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter. The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of a Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—
1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.
2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.
3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.
4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal Administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handily bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Office closes some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed \$10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2..... 18 cents.
" £5..... 36 "
" £10..... 72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to \$25..... 15 cents.
" 50..... 30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Unclaimed Correspondence, Mar. 14, 1879.

Let. Page.	Let. Page.
Adams, Mrs. 1	Len Tong 2
Chas. A. 1	Long Sing & Co. 1
Allen, H. D. 1	Lopez, Mrs. 1
Amieble, Mrs. 1	Lumley, John 3
Office 1	Lynch, Jeremiah 1
Amesbury, A. 1	Macdonald, Capt. 1
Attack Marquis, Her- 1	menegildo 1
Ayong, Mr. 1	regd. Martin, Richard 1
Byong 1	McGwen, Mrs. 1
Banks, Geo. 1	McMillan, Harry 2
Batten, W. 2	Merced, Thomas 1
Benton, C. J. 1	Micheli, Sign. A. 1
Breslow, Wm. 2	Morgan, Noah 1
Bright, Mrs. S. 1	Mossman, W. C. 1
Brookhurst, R. C. 1	Mossman, W. C. 1
Brooke, J. H. 2	Muffin, J. 1
Brown, Mrs. 1	Murphy, Rev. 1
Carvalho, Mdllo. 1	Murray, John 1
Chabert, Moner. 1	Murray, John 1
Chauver, M. 1	Murray, John 1
Christiansen, 2	Bagista 1
S. B. 2	Ottosen, J. W. 1
Clifton, Mrs. 1	Peterson, Carl J. 1
Colver, Mr. 1	Pogson, R. 1
Connemore, Angell 1	Roberts, P. 1
Coran, Adams 1	Robinson, W. C. 1
Co. 1	Robinson, 1
Cotton, G. 1	Roche, 1

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloon shore k., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers						
Albay	Brit. str.	366	Jan. 18	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Amoy, &c.	18th inst. put back
Aliso	Ger. str.	2652	Feb. 26	O. & S. S. Co.	South Sea Island	Yama & S. Folsco 17th, 3 p.m.
Belgio	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Swatow and Amoy	Tug Plying
Bombay	Brit. str.	956	Mar. 14	Bun Eln Chan	Shai & Yokohama	at daylight
Cheung Hock Kian	Brit. str.	117	Mar. 14	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	18th, 3 p.m.
Fame	Brit. str.	1115	Mar. 15	Siemens & Co.	Port Darwin	18th, daylight
Feronia	Brit. str.	1411	Mar. 14	Jardina Matheson & Co.	Coast Ports	
Gleniffer	Brit. str.	991	Mar. 10	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Hindustan	Brit. str.	1060	Feb. 25	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Hobart & Haiphong	at daylight
Killarney	Brit. str.	675	Mar. 13	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Australian Ports	18th, noon
Kwangtung	Brit. str.	994	Mar. 14	Siemens & Co.	Saigon	9th, daylight
Maharajah	Brit. str.	1046	Mar. 13	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Malacca	Brit. str.	181	Mar. 13	C. M. S. N. Co.		
Me-li	Brit. str.	200	Mar. 13	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Menmuir	Brit. str.	606	June 28	Kwok Acheong		
Norn	Brit. str.	643	Mar. 12	Melchers & Swire		
Pernambuco	Brit. str.	1591	Mar. 14	Butterfield & Swire		
Sarpedon	Amer. str.	48	July 18	Douglas Laprak & Co.	K'loon Dock	
Sea Gull	Brit. str.	820	Jan. 9	Douglas Laprak & Co.	London, &c.	18th, 3 p.m.
Thales	Brit. str.	1560	Mar. 15	Jardina Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Ulysses	Brit. str.	1271	Mar. 7	Russell & Co.		
Venice	Brit. str.	1271	Mar. 7	Russell & Co.		
Zephyr	Brit. str.	1271	Mar. 7	Russell & Co.		
Sailing Vessels						
Abbie N. Franklin	Amer. bge.	460	Mar. 6	O. & S. S. Co.	Bangkok	Cleared
B. P. Watson	Amer. bge.	340	Jan. 25	Melchers & Co.	San Francisco	
Boethoven	Ger. bge.	1126	Jan. 13	Vogel & Co.	San Francisco	
Black Hawk	Amer. bge.	287	Feb. 22	Butterfield & Swire	Callao	Cleared
Catherine Marden	Brit. bge.	1833	Jan. 8	Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Charmers	Amer. bge.	173	Dec. 2	J. J. de Remedios & Co.	Takao	
Christina A. P.	Amer. bge.	1886	Mar. 9	W. E. Ray	Saigon	
Cilurum	Brit. bge.	188	July 18	W. E. Ray	Portland (Oregon)	
Coeran	Amer. bge.	863	Nov. 16	Russell & Co.	Takao	
Coloma	Brit. bge.	622	Mar. 1	Butterfield & Swire	Saigon	
Oralgia Lea	Brit. bge.	891	Mar. 8	Wick & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Elizabeth Childs	Ger. bge.	282	Feb. 6	Melchers & Co.	Whampoa	
Formosa	Brit. bge.	744	Dec. 17	Ross & Co.	Whampoa	
Forward	Ger. bge.	296	Mar. 8	Wick & Co.	New York	
Friedrich	Brit. bge.	693	Mar. 10	Gilman & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Golden Rule	Amer. bge.	1195	Mar. 7	Vogel & Co.	Cebu	
Hazelhurst	Brit. bge.	877	Jan. 18	Vogel & Co.	Saigon	
Herbert Black	Amer. bge.	673	Jan. 2	Ross & Co.	Saigon	
Highlander	Amer. bge.	1450	Dec. 6	Melchers & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Invisible	Brit. bge.	848	Feb. 14	Melchers & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
James Shephard	Ger. bge.	242	Mar. 8	Wick & Co.	Saigon	
Johann Friedrich	Brit. bge.	504	Feb. 12	Carlisle & Co.	Saigon	
Julie	Brit. bge.	751	Feb. 17	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Whampoa	
Larga	Brit. bge.	472	Jan. 13	Wick & Co.	Bangkok	
Lota	Ger. bge.	358	Mar. 10	Ross & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Maria Polo	Brit. bge.	600	Dec. 24	Ross & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Marquis of Argyll	Brit. bge.	670	Dec. 25	Melchers & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Morning Star	Amer. bge.	741	Feb. 28	Butterfield & Swire	Saigon	
Nehemiah Gibson	Brit. bge.	892	Feb. 23	Butterfield & Swire	Saigon	
Papa	Brit. bge.	1183	Feb. 20	Melchers & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Penobscot	Amer. bge.	549	Feb. 13	Master	Portland (Oregon)	
Penit	Amer. bge.	826	Mar. 13	Master	Portland (Oregon)	
Quikstep	Amer. bge.	1361	Jan. 26	Vogel & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Republic	Amer. bge.	1162	Jan. 20	Russell & Co.	London	
Stillman R. Allen	Brit. bge.	1159	Dec. 17	Vogel & Co.	London	
Stonewall Jackson	Brit. bge.	600	Dec. 21	Caplain	London	
Stracchino	Brit. bge.	943	Jan. 9	Vogel & Co.	London	
Sumatrala	Amer. bge.	1090	Sept. 5	Vogel & Co.	London	
Sumatra	Brit. bge.	1063	Jan. 9	Vogel & Co.	London	
Sydenham	Amer. bge.	645	Feb. 23	Caplain	London	
Thos. A. Goddard	Brit. bge.	367	Feb. 24	Es. Tye Hong	Takao & Yokohama	
Thomas Fletcher	Brit. bge.	362	Feb. 17	Caplain	Takao & Yokohama	
Three Brothers	Brit. bge.	362	Feb. 17	Caplain	Takao & Yokohama	
Wandering Minstrel	Brit. bge.	362	Feb. 17	Caplain	Takao & Yokohama	
WHAMPOA						
Johann Schmidt	Ger. bge.	433	Mar. 10	Melchers & Co.	Tientsin	
Tartar	Ger. bge.	256	Mar. 11	Melchers & Co.	Tientsin	
CANTON						
Yangtze	Brit. str.	782	Mar. 14	Stamson & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Armed	7 c	French	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	3800	12	450	Jan. 21	de la Barriere
Ashuelot	6 c	U. S.	corvette	1370	6	700	Feb. 12	Geo. H. Perkins
Fly	7 h	British	gun vessel	584	4	120	Dec. 21	M. McNeil
Iron Duke	7 c	British	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	3767	14	800	Mar. 15	Henry Cleveland
Lilly	6 h	British	gun vessel	709	3	95	Jan. 28	B. E. Cochrane
Mecenas	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	4	60	Jan. 80	Lt.-Com. G. A. Grey
Mosquito	6 h	British	gunboat	890	4	60	Mar. 10	B. Inowye
Selki	6 c	Japanese	man-of-war	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-ship	428	.....	.....	.....	Becks
Wolf	6 c	German	gunboat	428	.....	.....	.....	.....

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fatchoy	163	Coulson	G. McEain
Iohang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kiu Shan	467	Benning, T.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	.....	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kienchow	848	Brown	Kwok Acheong
Powan	1890	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	.....	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Oary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotani	180	.....	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-ku	221	8	70	J. Godall
Chien-fu	80	3	20	A. Walker
Ching-po	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-po	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	.....
Ching-po	150	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Ching-po	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-fai	600	4	120	O. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Ld Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	H. Wade
Sul-tung	180	4	60	J. Calder
Tong-tung	180	6	60	Bessard
Tung-po	100	8	40	Ohing

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

March 8, 1879.	Merchant Steamers.	Merchant Sailing Vessels.	Men-of-war.
March 8, 1879.	for Shanghai	for Newchwang	for Newchwang
March 8, 1879.	for Hongkong	for Newchwang	for Newchwang
March 8, 1879.	for Hongkong	for Newchwang	for Newchwang
March 8, 1879.	for Hongkong	for Newchwang	for Newchwang
March 8, 1879.	for Hongkong	for Newchwang	for Newchwang
March 8, 1879.	for Hongkong	for Newchwang	for Newchwang
March 8, 1879.	for Hongkong	for Newchwang	for Newchwang
March 8, 1879.	for Hongkong	for Newchwang	for Newchwang
March 8, 1879.	for Hongkong	for Newchwang	for Newchwang

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

March 8, 1879.	Merchant Steamers.	Merchant Sailing Vessels.	Men-of-war.
March 8, 1879.	for Shanghai	for Newchwang	for Newchwang
March 8, 1879.	for Shanghai	for Newchwang	for Newchwang
March 8, 1879.	for Shanghai	for Newchwang	for Newchwang
March 8, 1879.	for Shanghai	for Newchwang	for Newchwang
March 8, 1879.	for Shanghai	for Newchwang	for Newchwang
March 8, 1879.	for Shanghai	for Newchwang	for Newchwang
March 8, 1879.	for Shanghai	for Newchwang	for Newchwang
March 8, 1879.	for Shanghai	for Newchwang	for Newchwang
March 8, 1879.	for Shanghai	for Newchwang	for Newchwang

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, March 15th, 1879.

At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.	Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, lb.	450 400	來路烟猪肉
" Amc. Sugar cured, "	270 250	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, "	200 180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	160 150	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, "	130 120	鹹牛肉
" Roast, "	140 130	燒牛肉
" Soup, "	80 70	湯牛肉
" Steak, "	140 130	牛肉把
Bullocks' Brains, per set	50 40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300 270	牛刷
" " corned, "	300 270	鹹牛刷
" Head, "	60 500	牛頭
" Heart, "	130 120	牛心
" Hump, Salt, catty	130 120	牛肩
" Feet, each	60 45	牛脚
" Kidneys, "	55 45	牛腰
" Tail, "	100 90	牛尾
" Liver, catty	70 60	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55 45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600 500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, lb.	320 300	花旗火腿
" Chinese, "	220 200	金華火腿
" English, "	350 320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, "	170 160	羊排
" Leg, "	170 160	羊腿
" Shoulder, "	130 120	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, catty	70 60	豬臟
" Feet, "	100 90	豬脚
" Wye, "	110 100	豬雜
" Head, "	90 80	豬頭
" Heart, each	60 50	豬心
" Kidneys, "	90 80	豬腰
" Liver, lb.	110 100	豬肝
Pork Chop, catty	160 150	豬排
" Corned, "	140 130	鹹猪肉
" Leg, "	160 150	鹹猪肉
" Fat or Lard, "	120 110	豬油
Sheep's Head and Feet, set	450 400	羊頭脚
" Heart, each	50 40	羊心
" Kidneys, "	70 60	羊腰
" Liver, "	140 130	羊肝
Suckling Pigs, "	\$2.25 \$1.50	生牛油
Suet, Beef, lb.	120 -	生牛油
" Mutton, "	120 110	生牛油
Sweet Bread, catty	180 120	生牛油
Veal, "	140 130	牛仔肉
Poultry.		
Cayons, catty	200 180	雞
Ducks, catty	120 110	鴨
Eggs, Hen, doz.	100 -	鴨蛋
" Duck, "	100 -	鴨蛋
" Salt, "	160 -	鹹蛋
Fowls, catty	170 160	雞
Geese, "	120 110	鴨
Partridges, each	300 270	鴨
Pigeons, each	160 140	白鴿
Quail, "	120 110	鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton, "	700 600	省城家兔
Snipe, each	120 110	沙追
Teal, "	250 220	水鴨仔
Turkeys, Ouk, catty	500 450	火雞公
" Hen, "	350 300	火雞母
Fish.		
Bombay Ducks, per hundred	400 300	肚魚乾
Bream, catty	80 70	鯽魚
Carp, "	80 60	鯽魚
Catfish, "	60 50	鯽魚
Codfish, Salt, "	160 -	鹽魚
Orabs, "	100 70	鹽魚
Cuttle Fish, "	60 40	墨魚
Daos, "	80 70	墨魚
Dog Fish, "	60 50	墨魚
Eels, Congor, "	55 50	淡水鱔
" Fresh water, "	110 100	淡水鱔
File Fish, "	70 60	刺皮洋魚
Fresh Fish, Large, "	140 -	大鮮魚
" Small, "	60 50	小鮮魚
Garoupe, "	140 -	石斑魚
Gudgeon, "	100 90	白哈魚
Gurnard, "	80 70	紅角魚
Haddock, "	80 80	黃澤鱈
Horrings, fresh, "	80 80	煙黃澤
" smoked, box	\$1.00 -	煙黃澤
King Crab, each	120 110	蟹
Live Fish, catty	120 110	生魚
Lobsters, "	90 80	龍蝦
Mackerel, "	80 40	池魚
Mullet, "	80 70	鱖魚
" Red, "	90 80	紅鱖
Oysters, "	110 100	生蠔
Parrot Fish, "	120 -	鸚鵡魚
Parch, "	80 70	頭鱈
Pike, "	110 -	鱈魚
Plaice, "	80 70	花白鱈
Pomfret, White, "	70 60	白鰻
Pomfret, Black, "	70 60	黑鰻
Pravos, "	100 90	明蝦

Ray, catty	70 60	琵琶沙
Rock Fish, "	110 100	石狗公
Roach, "	110 100	鯽魚
Shark young, "	50 40	鯊魚
Salmon, Canton, "	110 100	鹹魚
Salt Fish, "	120 80	鹹魚
Skate, "	60 50	鹹魚
Shrimps, "	80 70	蝦
Snapper, "	100 90	立魚
Snipe Fish, "	50 40	沙鑽魚
Soles, Fresh, "	80 70	捷沙魚
Tench, "	110 100	鮠魚
Turbot, "	120 110	左口魚
Turtles, small, fresh water, "	500 -	果
Fruits.		
Apples, California, catty	200 140	舊金山平菓